Interesting Legislative Proceedings,

de, de, de. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ARREST, Jan. 19, 1854 PETITIONS-THE SAN PRANCISCO RESCUESS, MTC.

Renerous petitions were presented for relief.

Also, a patition requesting the Legislature to provide for furnishing suitable medals to the resources of the passengers of the San Pressience.

Detry Sta Tolk our Charter.

Notice was given of a bill to prevent the plea of usury perials of the san Pressience.

pertain cases.

The State Engineer, to be handed over to the

and with the State Engineer, to be handed over to the Benais.

IN GURY ERLATIVE TO CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. SYNKERS offered the following, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire what number of corporations are keeping offices and againsteing business in the city of New York, which were chartered, or reprisented the left of the Committee of the C

## Assembly.

ALUANY, Jan. 19, 1854

CONTESTED SHAT.

The House refused to appoint a committee to go to fferson county to take testimony in relation to the con-sted seat from the Second district of that county. SIXPENNY SAVING BANK

charter the Rochester City Stepenny Savings Bank elicited much discussion on a proposition to make it a general Law. The proposition was voted down.

HILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUTCHINSON introduced a bill enlarging the powers

Mr. HUTCHINGON introduced a bill to charter the Rose Hill Baylogs Bank.

THE NINETERNIE WARD PARK.

Mr. WARE moved to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of the report of the Committee on the Nineteenth Ward Park, repealing the bill. Carried.

Mr. Barrow then moved to strike out that part which ward having the printing. rdered the printing. Agreed to The report and bill were then laid on the table.

The report and bill were then laid on the table.

Mr. PAIMER moved that the bribery constitutional amendment be taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

THE COMENCES MESSAGE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Littlejohn in the chair, and took up the Governor's message. Without taking any question, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

## Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBAYY, Jan. 16, 1864

The Project of the Canal Board for Public Lands to Complete the Canala-No Necessity for it-Difference became Old States and New Ones and Territories-The Latter should be Assisted-The Former requires no Aid from the Genera Government, de., de.

The fifty thousand daily readers of the Herald saw in Saturday's issue a copy of a preamble and resolution adopt-ed by the present Canal Board, and sent to both branches of the Legislature for concurrence. The proposition was and adopted with only one dissenting vote, that of the Lieu-tenant-Governor, and its purpose is to obtain a "grant of public lands to aid in the enlargement of the Erie Canal As this is one of the first instalments of whig principle introduced by the new men, and which will undoubtedly be succeeded by others of a like character, it might not be sonsidered improper or isjudicious to look a lit le into Before a shovelfull of earth was removed in the con-

gruction of that great work-the Eric Canal-the Legisature of the State relicited the aid of Congress, by means of the credit of the general government, on the direct appropriation of funds, or by a gift of public lands. The prompt refusal to render such assistance, stimulated our own Legislature and our own citizens of enterprise and capital, to proceed on so ely with the sork, relying upon the resources of the State in erecting that mighty monument of skill and energy, devoted for all ages to the commercial interests of the State and nation. The plans originally contemplated were in a short space of alone, at once received the admiration of the nation and of the Eric Canal would, in a few years be insufficient to of the Kris Canal would, in a few years be in unitient to accommodate the increasing growth of the mighty Western States, and that an enlargement of its dimensions was indispensable. Twenty years since that work was commenced, but lamentable to state, the political demagogues of all parties, who have alternately wielded power, have retarded the enlargement, and protracted its completion, and speat millions of money for the purposes of political strength, regardless of the least respect for the interests of the people or public economy. Sufficient has been stready squandered to have enlarged the Erie, and to have completed all the lateral canals, had honest men been permitted, as in the construction of the Brie and

have semple at all the lateral casals, had honest men been permitted, as in the construction of the Brie and Champlais originally, to have had charge of the work.

The people, os the second Wednesday of February, will make ample provision, by cendinging the ameadment of the constitution, for a perfect som pletion of all those unfaished public works. If any degree of honesty and economy shall be exercised by those now in power, in earrying out the plan proposed by the amendment of the constitution, then the canals, in the course of three or four years will be finished, and they themselves furnish the means for the repayment of the expense thereof, without calling upon the State or the people for assistance. The amount appropriated in the amendment, together with the million now authorized to be borrowed, is amply sefficient, if not squandered by demagogues.

Then, where the necessity of asking aid from the general government? Why drop down upon our bended knees before the United States Treasury, and implore its aid in the completion of public weeks which have ample means already provided for? Why place New York in such a humilisting position? Why propresent her is a penniless paper condition as a State, while her people are boasting of her boundless resources, and her uncounted millions of wealth?

But, asy this whig Canal Board (and the whig Legislands will have the away thing), 'grants of nabilic lands for

of her boundless resources, and her uncented millions of wealth?

But, say this whig Canal Board (and the whig Legislarry will say the same thing.) 'grants of public lands for midding railroads, canals, and other public purposes, have see made by Congress to the Western States and Territoles to a large amount," therefore, "the Eric Canal engrement," also, "is an object worthy of consideration rang such distribution." With half an eye, any one can sally discover the object and scope of this application. It is nothing less than a revival of the whig exploded downine of a "distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of public lands." It is another attempt to form a combination of States by means of members of Congress, to deplete the public treasury, by making annual distributions of those avails from land sales. If New York is to receive a donation, l'emagylvania having also an abundance of unfit ished public works, will be equally entitled to her share, and so on with every State in the Union. There must be no discrimination, no partitally, no preference given, for all must receive alike in proportion to their pretended wants and feigned necessities.

But how does Mr. Treasurer Spaulding intend to dis-

table, no preference given, for all must receive alike in projection to their pretended wants and feigned necessition.

But how does Mr. Treasurer Spaulding intend to dispose of this general government stipsed? It seems from this early movement of the Canal Board, that they do not apprehend that the ten milliens gurantied by the ameadment of the canal Board, that they do not apprehend that the ten milliens gurantied by the ameadment of the constitution under the Vanderbilt plan, will be unfacted. It seems, also, that the board desire to be placed in their hands as unlimited sum, to be spent in acdition to the above amount. What is to be done with it? It must be spent upon the public works, whether seeded or not. The amount received by this State some fitteen years since, known as the United States deposite fund—deposited among the States, but a majority will sever be found hereafter in Cougress to recall a dollar—is appropriated, or the interest of it, to the edu estion of the children of the State, where it is used for a benevolent purpose; but it is questiousable whether Mr. Spaulting, with all bis financial ability, could spend a dollar if such funds as he asks for legitimately, upon our public works, for the reason that ample prevision is being made by the Legislature and people threefor.

Suppose the Western States and Territories are receiving small portions of public lands lying within their borders, to assist and encourage their people in penetraling their wildernesses with railroads and canals, why should New York complain? Sexend of those States were not organised, when New York received her quots of three or four millions of the proceeds from the sales of public lands, which was distributed by a whige Congress, though the law was signed by a democratic President. And now, K aid is grasted to lows, Ferard, California, or to New Mexico, Utah, Oregon or Nebranks, why should New York set up a claim for another distribution when all the other States remain ansolicitous for like favore, but rather encourag

to a majority of the legislature of New York, accompa-nied with the compliment that it be leves sample provi-sion has already been made for the completion of her public works, and if not, her own people stand ready to perform the works without foreign aid or assistance.

Political Difficulties at Albany-The Democratic and Whig Appointments-An Anti Renter in the Custom House-Con-duct of Marcy and Redfield-The People Discontental-New Parties in Embryo-Look out for Squalls at the new

I take the liberty of asking the editor of the Herald for the privilege of inserting a few thoughts which suggest themselves to my mind, and arise in consequence of the entangling state of politicians now existing in this city. solicit it for two reasons, one beause no paper of insuccee in this city possesses independence sufficient to publish the truth for fear of being rep imanded; and second, because I think the facts which I shall allude to ought to be spread before the people in the columns of the paper having the largest circulation, which I believe

to be the New York Herand.

It is much easier for a political party to obtain a victory than long to retain an ascendancy. Were prisciple the guiding star alone, such would not be the result, because the people very seldom lose sight of a good princi-ple, though political leaders care very little about any. It is the distribution of office which is the mightylever which, in these degenerate days, controls, maintains, sustains or demolishes a party. In this city the truth is more apparent than perhaps in any other place in the State or na tion, because a majority of the voters are politicisms, and a large number make it a business or trade.

The election of President Pierce and Governor Seymour gave the officescekers high hopes. It was very seen discovered that the latter had abandoned his former friends and thrown himself into the arms of the

commiss of the canals, and the power vested ignis hands was uniformly conferred upon those who were originally harnburners, or those who abandoned hunderism and embraced what is known as free soilism. The hunders then torned their attention to the White House at Washington, and upon the appeintment of Judge Bronson to the Customs, they felt certain of being early provided for. A large number prepared them selves with diplomas for entering the Custom House in Ne v. No. k, and as only three appointments were allowed to this city, considerable activity occurred among the seekers after those places. Bronson being a hunder, those of that political designation, it seems, were only regarded with favor, when finally it became pretty generally conceded that Joseph Courtosy (through the influences of Daoisis I blakinson) was to be the Collector of the Port, and Harris Parr and John McCardell the lampedors. This was finally arranged in September, and Judge Bronson was ready to sant those names to Washington for consideration; but two certain indivity also, of musbroom growth, assuming to bear upon their shoulders the desired the selection of the and of the house before the election threated the contract of the contract of

Official Reports Made-Secret Esecutive Session - Testimonial to Captain: Crighton, Lowe, and Stouffer-Jones' Park to be Repealed-Election Day Fired-Anti-Slavery in both Houses-Thanco to be Included Among the Things Intemperate—Cloring the Canals on Sunday—Correction, do.
Several reports were made to the Legislature this morn-

irg, among them that of the Regents of the University, the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the committee which has made an examination of the financial affairs of the State officers. The latter is quite vo luminous, and the public will find, upon its being printer a great mass of interesting matter. Senator Clark and made a close and scrutinizing investigation.

Senate, which, of course, hid from public view the de-

Senate, which, of course, hid from public view the debatas in relation to the fitness, qualifications, and political honesty and integrity of the nominees. However, as there were mone but notarise before the Senate, there need not have been much tearing or racking of character.

After the dear were opened, Senator Spencer sent up the following joint resolution, which, by the rules, lies over a day, but will be unanimously adopted to-morrow:—

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to obtain from the national legislature a suitable expression of the high sense custral and by the people of the United States, of the barrier Bells, of Glasgow; of Captain Cregon.

Beston, and of Captain Stouffer of the ship Antarctic, of New York, in rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamer San Francisco, in their late perillone expoure on the cream, at the imminent hazard of their own lives, and the lives of those made; their command, and to ask that some honorable testimental of approbation may be presented by the commanders, offiers, and crew the of Tarse Bells, the Kilby, and the Antarctic.

Then the resolution for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which gassed the House a week or two since, was called up, when the House a week or two since, was called up, when the House a week or two since, was called up, when the House a week or two since, was called up, when the House a week or two since, was called up, when the House as week or two since, was called up, when the House as week or two since, was called up, when the House as week or two since, was called up, when the House as week or two since, was called up, when the House as week or two sinces, was called a high the House as the Hous

report presented in the course of a day or two, and therefore he desired the House to make no expression of opinion until the minority would speak. He intends to introduce some asmendment to the present law. The delegation possess very cost oring views in relation to both proposed parisis.

The bills allowing thirty dollars, instead of twenty, to each houserable seattlement for stationers and to accuse

The bills allowing thirty dollars, instead of twenty, to each honorable gestleman for stationery, and to excuse persons in the city of New York sitting on petty juries, were both passed, as also the bid which hat previously passed the Senate, fixing the time—third Wednesday of February—for voting upon the constitutional amendments. Upon this bill the vote was unanisons, with the exception of Samuel F. Miller, of Delaware, a free soller. Even Herkimer and St. Lawrence both voted for the bill.

ments. Upon this bill the vote was unanisous, with the exception of Samuel F. Miller, of Deliware, a free sollor. Even Herkimer and St. Lawrence both voted for the bill.

Some three or four days since, a resolution was laid on the table by Mr. James M. Monroe, free soil abolitionity, of Oncodaga, requesting the Sexate to return the resolution introduced by Mr. Savage, and which unanimossily passed the House at an early day, requesting Congress to purchase Mount Vernon. To day he called it up, and made an abolition speech, and was supported by Mesars. D. P. Wood. Joy. Stedling, and one or two others. The object undoubtedly was to introduce the slavery probibition. The motion was revisited by Mr. Savage and Mr. Aliken, of New York, and the vote finally being taken, resulted in a refusal by fifty majority. The strength of the abolitionists in the House has been declared by this vote to be exactly twesty-nine. The number in the Sanate will be known upon the vets which is to be taken, probably to morrow, on Senator Monroe's proposition, pending in that body.

One of the New York Celegation, believed to be Mr. Ward, offered a resolution referring to the Temperance Committee, the propriety of inserting tobacco in the Maine law bill. An excellent angesetion.

The question of closing the canais on Sundays is again to be brought before the Legislature. A proposition has been introduced directing the closing the locks from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening on those days. Efforts of the same kind have frequently hereforce been made, but no Legislature very felt itself justified in compelling merchants and forwarders to lie idle upon expense for one-seventh of the season of may regation. Whig merchants having the greatest interest in canal navigation, will undoubtedly attend to this matter in season to prevent.

A slip of the pea or an error of the sompositor in the Herant of yesteday, requires correction. In the coucluding portion of the paragraph, relating to the ten givernors, in speaking of t

A Dull, Quiet Day-Dividing the Sixth Judicial District-A Law to Promote Medical Practice—Thirty Dillars for Stationery—Aliens to be Naturalized in the Marine Court

The Law holding the Contitutional Election, passed.

This was a very quiet and orderly day among all the various departments of the State government; neither his excellency, nor either of the responsible heads of the departments signalized themselves by not worthy of note. Both branches of the Legis'ature eat out their hour in peaceably discussing matters mostly of local and minor importance, though a few bills were passed of general interest. In the Senate the billdiv.ding the Sixth judicial district in the city of New York, without amendment or any opposition. In order that aspirants for the offices to it is thought well to give a copy :--

AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE SIXH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and desembly, we enset as follows:—to the city of New York, now composed of the Twelfth, Satseath, Righteenth, Nineteenth, Teentieth, and Twenty second wards of said city is hereby divided by a line running through the centre of Fortieth street, from the Hudson river to the Ess river. Sec. 2. The said Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty, second wards shall hereafter constitute and be known as the Seventh Judicial district of the city of New York; and the Sixtenth. Eighteenth, and Twentieth wards shall remain and constitute the Sixth Judicial district of the city of New York; A civil juvice and a police justice shall be elected by the people in and for the Seventh Judicial district than enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the same traited, at the annual election is No time of Judicial district, and shall hold their offices until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and shall hold their offices until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and shall hold their offices until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and shall hold their offices until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and shall hold their offices until the first day of January, the provided by law for the election of justices and police justices in the city of New York.

Sec. i. I shall be the duty of the Cemmon Council to designate the place or places where the justice and police justices for the Seventh Judicial district shall respectively included the place of places where the justice of the same time as that for which the justices shall be elected.

Alother bill of a general character, relating to the medical and surgical profession, was also passed by the

medical and surgical profession, was also passed by the Senators fresh from the people, enacted it into a law, so far as that body is concerned, without a word of dissent against it. Indeed there was no debate on either side. The bill will meet some opposition in the House, but will finally succeed. Its importance is so general that the readers of the HERALD will no doubt be pleased to see a

copy. Here it is:—

AN ACT TO PROMOTE MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do sanct as follows:—
Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of any warden, superintendent, or common the state of the state of the senate of the state of the

Sec. 3. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.
Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
In the House, three quarters of an hour was spent very delightfully in discussing the question whether members of the Legulature, reporters for the press, officers, &c., should be allowed for the session twenty dollars worth of stationery, new papers, knives, &c., or whether the amount should be thirty dollars. The last baraburner Legislature, after appropriating to themselves about fifty dollars worth each, just on the weof adjournment, when they well knew their services never would be required for the public again, passed a law allowing only twenty dollars to their successors. Mr. Peters thought, as a political piece of economy, it were better to allow matters to stand as their democratic predecessors had placed them stand as their democratic predecessors had placed them. He had not taken a peaknife this session, fearing that by taking one at twenty shill ings, his twenty dollars would run short. Mr. Scett, who is chairman of executive expenditures, said that the business of his committee was so large that he would require as much paper as any member, still he was certain that twenty dollars worth was entirely sufficient. Mr. Joy, on Indian affairs, desired also a large amount of atationery, but he satirically remarked that a definite sum should be fixed, in order that no temptation might be held out to members. The bill allowing the smount of thirty dollars, was finally adopted, as it will be in the Senate. It was intimated during the debate that former members of the Legi-lature had cabbaged large amounts of stationery.

Mr. Daniel W. Clark, who has not yielded his seat to Patrick Maguire, introduced a bill giving power and authority to the Marine Count of New York, to issue papers of naturalization to alicus. This is supposed to be a hunker movement, and there seems to be some game being played by asking a barnburner to present the bill.

The law which passed the Senate setterday, making provisi

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TELEG NAPHIC.

ANTI SLAVERY IN THE SENATE—HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE—SPEECH OF SENATOR BROOKS—NEW
YORK COMMON COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS—WATERLINE OF NEW YORK HARBOR, STC.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1354
The subject of the resolution for the purchase of Moun far during the session. It will be recollected that some eight or ten days since, the House of Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Congress to purchase the estate known as Mount Vernon When the question was about being taken in the denate, and it was supposed that no dissenting vote would be against it. Mr. Senator Mutroe offered an amendment to the effect that in case the purchase was made, the soil should not be cultivated by slave labor. The whole subject was then laid upon the table, but Mr. Brooks, on two or three ocasions subsequently, endeavored to call it up for a vote, but failed in each case. Yesterday, however, they wer

was then discovered why such a lengthy postponement was required, and why they could not be taken up. This morning the discussion was resumed. Senator Whitney took the floor in opposition to the amendment. He occupied the attention of the Senate for half an hour upon the clavery question, endeavering to impress upon the minds of Senators the fact that the amendment in relation to slavery had no connection with the original rethe subject was thrown in for political effect. The question would be carried into the next presidential election, and would be the only issue, as both whige and democrats, of the truly national statep, would note in oppo-

sition to the agitators and abolitionists. His remarks were well received. When he concluded, there was a momentary silence. Mr. cutnam rose and remarked that Senator Dickinson

sition to the acitators and abolitionists. His remarks were well received.

When he concluded, there was a momentary silence. Mr. futnam rose and remarked that Senator Dickinson desired to subbut a few remarks previous to taking the question, but was not now in his seat, having been called over to the Canal Board

Mr. Brooks arose and sisted, that if no other Senator feeled to speak, he wished to utter a few senatiments in reply to the paper read by Senator Munree yesterday. That gentleman had hoped to have seen the remarks of the Senator from the flweaty second, (Kr. Munroe) in the papers of the moraing, but was dis appointed. There were only a few points to which he alluded contained in the written remarks of yesterday—and among them were "doughface" and "higher law." His elucidation of these terms were full and comprehensive. He hoped when he came to the Senate that the slavery question would not be broached, and that he woulf not be compelled to stand up in defence of State rights, the constitution, &c. in resisting abolition movements. His remarks occupied three-fourths of an hour, and were not attentively listened to by a full Senate and the most crowded lobby of the seesion. A large number of Iadies were also in attendance, who took great interest in Mr. Hrocks' speech. We have for years been in the habit of listening to the debates in the Senate, the attacks, replies, and answers of Senators to each other, but we siddom or ever listened to a more searcting, withering, cutting refutation and rebuke, than that administered this morning by Senator Brooks upon his whigh prother. Senator Munroe, for having intreduced the slavery firebran in the Legislature. He thought no other Senator would have been so imprudest. During the earlier time Mr. H. was engaged in delivering his eloquent remarks, the most profound silence p-evailed in the Senate chamber, though it was crowded to its utmost capacity, every spectator remaining perfectly still and unmoved in position, fearing that some portion of the elightful entra

of the slavery amendments, but said, if compelled, must vote for it. He did not relish the term "woolly head," used by Senator Whitney, thinking there was a degree of personality about it.

It was thought the whigs would have the flour all to themrelves in this quariel, but it was not so, for Senator Danforth made his maiden speech, declaring himself opposed to the amendment, it having no appropriate bearing upon the resolution, and that he was a national democrat, a party whose members never allude to the slavery question, unless driven to it by their adversaries. His speech was short.

Senator Robinson also made his first speech. Representing as he did a locality which bore a conspicuous part in the revolution, and a county which Washington made his headquarters for a shert period—and whoes soil had been moistened by the blood of the patriots of those times—and where Andre had been captured—he felt willing to purchase Mount Vernon at any price, but not with the amendment attached to such purchase now under consideration. The Senator's remarks were delivered in good style, and very favorably received.

At this stage of the probeeding: Senator Richards moved to lay the subject on the table, which was opposed by Mr. Brooks, who called the ayes and nose, and resulted in the affirmative, as follows:—For laying on the table—Messrs. Babop, Bracford, Buts, M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Dickinson, Douance, Hitchoock, Hopkins, Lansing, Munroe, Pratt, Richards, Walker, Williams, Yost—17. Against—Messrs Barnard, Bur, Brooks, Crosby, Danforth, Halsey, Hutchine, Putanan, Rebertion, Spenoer, Watkins, Whitney—12. Messre, Bakely, Field, and Sherrill, whige, abeast. All who voted to lay on the table—are whige, except Z. Clark, Hitchoock, and Lunsing. The two latter heretofore classed among the hard shells. The democrata who voted no are Barr, Banforth, Halsey, Hutchine, Putanan, Rebertion, Spenoer, Watkins, Whitney—12. Messre, Bakely, Field, and Sherrill, whige, abeast. All who voted to lay on the table are whige, except Z.

Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, which has the act in charge
Senater Barr gave notice of a bill, which he intends of introduce in the early part of next week, to reorganize the various departments mader the city government, by placing the duties to be performed under fewer and more appropriate heads. A copy will be rent as soon as per-

placing the cuttes to be performed under fewer and more appropriate heads. A cepy will be rent as soon as perfected.

Senator Hutchins sent up a recointion requesting the Surveyor General to furnish copies of maps and surveys in his office relating to the water line from the Battery to the foot of Grand atreet, on the East river, and from Red Hook point, on the Brooklyn shore, to the Navy Yard. This is wanted by the commissioners who are to establish a permanent line, to prevent further encroachments en the harbor.

The city is filled and overrum with applicants for annal appointments to be made to-morrow. The Capitol, State Hall, all the public houses, and streets are crowded with candidates for those places. A more voracious set of vultures were newer collected. They importane members from tielr locality to an unbeard of degree, each man considering himself as having done more than any body else to obtain the whig victory. New York city is well represented by aspirants for the three or four cana loffices there located. The whig portion of the canal board held two secret sessions to-day, preparing to make the appointment to-morrow. There will be more disappointed patriots by one hundred per cent, than locky officials. But as these are all the political and party paironage of any consequence to dispense, the more desperate are the applicants. There will be swearing in the course of twenty four hours sufficient to tear the ruling power in tatters.

Governor Seymour being at Uttea, the bill to carry out

twenty four hours sufficient to tear the luning partial tatters.

Governor Seymour being at Utica, the bill to carry out the amendment to the constitution relative to the canals, has been sent thore for his approval, and is expected back to merrow evening.

The annual New York State Temperance Alliance Convention was advertised to meet here to day, but the body is not in session.

III.
Jao. G. Reardon, Receiver of Public Moneys, Newmansville, Fla.
Franklin Forrey, of Mass., U. S. Consul, Carrara, Italy.
Wm. P. Chandler, of Del., U. S. Consul, city and kingdom of Tunis.
F. W. Behs, of Ky, U. S. Consul, port of Messina, Island

F. W. Behn, or Ky, U. S. Consul, port of Messina, Island of Sicily.

Benry Y. Hanocck, Collector of Customs and Inspector, District of Washington, N. C.

Gideon Bradford, Collector of Customs, Providence, R. L.

Geo. H. Reynolds, Collector, Bristol and Warren, R. I.

John Lynch, Collector, Richnond, Va.

George Turner, Collector, Newport R. I.

Henry Hobart, Collector, New Londen, Conn.

James Lytle, Collector and Inspector, Presque Island, Pa.

Philip H. Barzeza, Collector and Inspector, Yorktown,

Va.

Va.

Rbon W. Allen, Collector, Nantucket, Mass.
William Bartoll, Collector, Marblehead, Mass.
W. S. Pometoy, Collector and Inspector, Fairfield, Conn
Samuel S. Sawyer, Collector, Norfolk, Va.
Hugh Archer, Collector and Inspector, St. Marks, Fla.
Erra Cheeborough, Collector and Inspector, Stonington

Conn.
John S. Parker, Collector and Inspector, Cherrystone, Ga.

Robert N. McMillan, Collector, Tecke, and Inspector for the port of Franklin, La.

Legal Intelligence.

SCEREMS COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Jan. 17.—Alexander Grailbe, Esq., of Louisians, was admitted an attorney and counseller of this court. No. 12. The United States vs. J. M. Ducroe et al. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Eastern Louisians. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimants. No. 28. Thomas C. Rockhill et al. vs. Robert Hanns et al. On a certificate of civision in opinion from the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court, answering the two first questions negatively, and the third affirm a ively. No. 6. The United States vs. Jean A. B. Dautsieve heirs. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Eastern Louisiana. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause, with direct cone to cismiss the petition of the claimants. No. 44. James Adams, plaintiff in error, vs. Philip Otterback. This cause was argued by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on a printed brief by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error. No. 55. William Livingston et al., appellants, vs. William Woodsworth's administrator et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. Schley for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Curtis for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Curtis for the appellants, vs. William W. Woodworth et al. The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. Curtis for the appellants, vs. John J. Taylor et al. The argument of the cause was commenced by Mr. Conver for Affrais—Jan. 17.—Argument in 240, concluded.

COURT OF APPRAIS-JAN. 17 .- Argument in 240, con

einded.

Jas. 18.—No. 18. struck off. No. 220, 63, submitted
No. 56, on argument. Dodge agt. Wilbur. Mr. Henry
W. Taylor, counsel for plaintiff; Mr. William M. Erarts,
counsel for respondent. Not concluded at 3 ½ o'clock.

Naval Intelligence.

Extract from a letter from on peard the United States steamer Powhatan.

Howo Kowo, October, 1853,

Well, I am happy to say the Powhatan is a splendid hip, and her machinery has done its duty well, and is cill able to do so. The engines have been in operation righteen days at a time, without being unbooked. We can steam 4,100 miles with proper management, and when we want to go fast we can do it. We have everything "ret to music," and a ready for any service. The engines of the Powhatan were built under the superintendence of Mr. Charles H. Haswell.

The Usited States murraring schooner Crawford is now

interdence of Mr. Charles H. Haswell.

The Usited States surveying schooner Crawford is now ying at the Navy Yard, desport, to sail in two weeks for Jampa Bay, on a coast survey expedition. The following is list of officers—lieut O. H. Berryman, Commanding Master, Ead English; Midshipmen, J. G. Maxwell, W. Ward, and Harry Erbon, Jr.

The United States steamer Massachusetts, store ship, is long at the Gorport Navy Yard, to sail shortly for the Mediterraness.

The United States schooner Jackson, attached to the surveying squadron, was taken into the dry dook yesterday.—Norfolk Herald, Jan. 17.

Little Rates frience, Navannah, Cantain Massac day.

Cay Norfolk Heraid, Jan. 17.
United States frigate Savannah, Captain Mercer, (dag thip of Commodors Salter,) salied from Rio Janeiro Dec. fer River of Platie.

Bayard Taylor on the Arabs.

Bayard Taylor, Esq , delivered a lecture last evening

upon "The Arabs," before the members of the Mechanics' Society and a large audience. He spoke in substance as follows:—Those who have only associated with their own race have but a little knowledge of human character. The human race is capable of great varieties. The man who lives among mountains has a native freedom in his air. The brine of ocean sticks to the mariner. So in-evitably does man parishe of his native climate, that we ask whether it is possible to judge all men by the same moral standard. This should teach us charity to all. No people have suffered more than the Arabs from onesided judgment. We have been taught to consider them as an outcast race, whose hand, are against every man and every man's hand; against them. The Arab of our schoolboy days is a fierce being, with a scimeter in his hand, ever ready to do the work of death. Burchart and Layard claim our respect, as the only travellers who associated and fraternized with this per-ple. In their steps I followed, and never treated them as enemies. I learned to love them, and desired to be their advocats. To know the Arab some must know the East. The intensity of the sunshine is reproduced in the Arab spe—the simoon is a terrible symbol of those gusts of wath which cesolate the human scul. Luxury and indolence are their characteristics as well as fery tempers, and we are at a loss to reconcile the one with other. Our sky, bright as it is, is not to be compared with that of the East. After fifty days of desert travel I left it fascinated by the variety of its scenes. In its solitude it resembles the cocan, but it is sweet and refrashing. Providence leaves none of the desert places of the certh without some atoning quality. God has breathed upon the desert this sweet and cleaning breath. I could point out mangiants of resemblance between the sailor and the Bedoulf. Each are free and roving in their tastes. Among either you will rarely find a coward. I prefer here speaking of the wandering Arab as the type of the race. The Arab dislect in which the Koran is written is still spoken in its pristine purity in Agirla sround Mecca. The Arab barve, and his sense of honor and chivalry among the Saracess at the time of the crusades. The law of protection is held in as much respect smoog the Arabs as is the Keran. The pride of the Arab is birthright, and dignity is his natural manner. The Arab is generous, and his hespitality is universal—the guest confers an honor upon his host, and the name of stranger is sacced. The records of generosity among the earlier also seem lamot fabulous to those who are unacquainted with the race. Mahomet is a fair example. Mr. Taylor related here several anedotize of the generosity of the Arabs. He proceeded to say that the decline of Eastern commerce has taken from the race the weslith it once poscessed, and though instances of magnations generosity were difficult to find now, yet the spirit still remained. Though fisce by nature and revengeful, the Arab is not cruel or blood thirty. As a simple search to the first to

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe.

SENTENCED.

Firepery in the Second Magne.—A German named James Fuller war.—on pleading guilty to forgery in the second degree, he having passed two bank bills altered from ones o twenties—sentenced to five years imprisonment in he State prison.

Forand Lorceny.—John Medix was convicted of stealing 354 worth of patent leather gaiters from the store of Bloomingdale & Co., of Pine street. From the evidence it appeared that the goods were found in his possession by a policeman of the Trird ward, who arrested him in thurch street, going as rapidly as possible up town with the booty. The Court sentenced him to two years confinement in the State prison.

CONVICTED.

Repring a Disorderly House.—Adam Henke was then placed at the bar, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Eleventh ward, and with also keeping his store open on Sunday evenings. The jury convicted the defeedant of the charge, and he was remanded for sentence.

Grand Larceny.—John shers, charged with stealing \$35 from a namesake of his, was acquitted of the charge. Keeping a Disorderly House.—James Elauson, who was indisted for keeping a disorderly house in Houston street, near avenue C, was acquitted of the charge, there being no proof whatever to substantiate the facts contained in the indictment.

Incbriate Asylum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DEAR SIR: —I noticed in a paper that a bill has been recently brought before the Legislature of our State, for incorporating and establishing in the city of New York an asylum to be called "the United States Insbriate Asylum," for the special purpose of reforming the poor and destitute insbriate.

Judging from the name alone, I understand that this institution is to be national in its character and universal in its charity, receiving within its walk not only insbriates of our swn city and State, but likewise extending its mission to this class of unfortunates throughout the Union.

Whoever has reflected for a moment on the desolating effects of rum—whoever has witnessed its effects in our Inebriate Asylum.

out the Union.

Whoever has reflected for a moment on the desolating effects of rum—whoever has witnessed its effects in our thoroughfares as exemplified in the monday tippler, or the midnight backanal—whoever has trod the slimp halls of our tenant houses, and stood by the drunkard's death-bed, and heard the wail of the mother and her famishing child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and in might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating child, and I might add—whoever has heard the grating all who is daily cash for the crime alone of drunkenness, will be envised on the proposed of the people, and to none more so than the physician, who is daily called to witness misfortune in every grade of society.

Our city is proverbial for its charity. Benevolent institutions are yearly iscreasing in our midet, but as yet we have not an institution for the reformation of the class will be cared for, and efforts put forth to rectors our friends to sobriety and unefulness.

Whether a prohibitory law should exist or not in reference to the traffic in intoxicating dricks in this city or State, inebriates will be found in our midst and throughout the land, althe deserving the attention of the philanthropist and the Christian; and it is to be hoped that all will see the necessity of this great and good work of founding a refurge for those who might be resistined.

Measure of the Governor of Miselesippi.

(Signed) A FRIEND TO THE INEBRIATE.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi Legislature on the 2d of January. It is a commonly excuted pamphlet of twenty one pages. In the first page Governor Foote informs the people of Mississippi that he is about to desert that State and remove to California. In the second he recommends—I. Prompt and efficient arrangements for the restoration of public credit, and for its future maintenance. 2. The establishment of a liberal and extended system of public deduction. 3. The granting of all mays permeating the State. 4. The thorough reformation of the system of oriminal jurisprudence, now so crude and imperfect. 5. The suppression, through the instrumentality of wholesone and constitutional legislation, of the great and growing evil of intemperance. 6. Some competent provision for the definite settlement of the delicate and perplaning question of State indebtedness, by submitting the question to a popular vote. 7. The increase of certain official salaries, evidently at this time wholly inadequate to recompense the public service expected to be rendered by those to when these salaries are paid.

In the third page Governor Foote treats of the swamp and seeded to the State by act of Congress in 1852. The remaining eighteen pages are devoted to a commonplace dissertation upon the Cempromire, and the general political prospects of the country.

The Cuerrant Operations of the Tamasuary

THE CUBRENT OFREATIONS OF THE TREASURY
DEFARMMENT.—On the 17th of January, there were of
treasury warrants entered on the books of the department:—
Redemption of stocks. \$37,451 31
Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks. \$,819 39
For the Castoms. \$3,708 16
Covered into the treasury from lands. \$415,047 03
Covered into the treasury from lands. \$415,047 03
Covered into treasury, miscellaneous sources. \$9,854 03
For the War Department. \$5,041 00
For the Interior Department \$1,848 01

DEGREE TO PRIVATE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF T

Gavazzi, Bedini and the Crusader. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Naw York, Jan. 19, 1854. DEAR SIN-As you have given place in your journal of the 10th inst. to a long letter which speaks against me and the excellent Father Gavassi, the principal contributer to my jew nal- the Crusader-I request you to insert the present answer.

It is remarkable that the writer withholds his name, be

ing ashamed, doubtless, of the praises he bestows on Mon-signor Bedini. None but anonymous writers have undertaken the defence of that man. No gentleman, Catholic or Protestant, is ever willing to put his name publicly to a defence of Bediul; because he—independently of the re-ligion to which he professes to belong—is a man too un-favorably known in Europe, and now, fortunately, in America also. The accusation is certainly unjust which is made against us, of having calumniated him by telling the history of Bedini. We cannot regard original as virtues, although unpunished and prosperous, as some

America also. The accusation is certainly unjust which is made against us, of having calumniated him by telling the history of Bedini. We cannot regard orimose as virtues, aithough unpunished and prosperous, as some do. It is not true that the accusations made against Bedini are supported only by the authority of Gavazri, although that by itself would have great weight. The matter is one of facts which took place before the face of all tally, and have now passed into the domain of history. It was not the lectures of Gavazri, nor the Eco d'Haifa, nor the Cruador, which rendered Bedini infamous, but his own strocious deets, registered in the journals of all Italy, France, and Germany; and not in the liberal journals only, but in all these of the moderate party, and especially in the most mederate and emi-official journals of Piedmont, as the Rivorgimento, the Mondore, Des Comen Raisani, and the Parlamente; and those deeds, so certain and so grave, that when the present foreign predominance shall coase, and any just and regular government whatever shall be established in Italy, Bedini, if taken, will not be able to escape condemnation by a regular tribunal, or being hanged—not in effigy, but is proprio persona.

Without mentiosing his preceding immoral conduct, it is a fact that Beddin introduced himself isto Bologas as a sy, and endeavored to bribe the soldiers of the brilliant Roman republie with offers of money and pleary individual genera. This fact, with accompanying denuments, in stribunes of the place of the first time in America, and the Turin journal, il Parlamento, in its number of August 31. 1863 in confirming what was said by Gavarni and the Eco d'Haifa, demonstrated the falsehood with evidence; and Bedini himself boasted of it before himself and the Eco d'Haifa (amonstrated the falsehood of that story. Thai very moderate and semi official journal, printed with a few miles of the place o

refusing to publish it because it spoke of calumnies, and requesting as a condition, that such expressions should be omitted.

The defenders of Bediai conceal themselves by remaining anonymous; and, not content with praising a man so intamous throughout Europe, utter calumnies against the poor end oppressed Italian exiles; throw the stone, yet cover the hand. But Gavarsi, the Eod Eladio and Crusader aver, attacked Bediai openit, with truth and facts, and all Italians, and many respectable Americans who were witnesses of past events in Italy, have applicated and from Jedmont has come an echo to these plaudits. I canaso give all the names of the many and much respected persons who are ready to bear witness to the truth of the facts which we have published. Find, if you can, an Italian, not a priest, who would not be ashamed to be called a friend of Bedini.

But, to accord it that calumy, which perhaps might asist Bedini to conceal a lie, he published a declaration make by a priest of his, who presended to have heard the suricular confession of Sassi, the man stabbed in Nes York, together with a latter of his own, which the anonymous writer any is fail of piety. But no one can discover that that letter has any object, except that of keeping the attention of the police turned to the Italians alone. And the letter of Bedini is the best proof of his very bad character. He -a cruel, bloody and revengeful man—not having here the Austrian or French arms to reach his fury, affects gentleness, and speaks as if he were the innocean close which he had prepared for them, and with which he destroyed their brethren. This imposture, which, with the appearance of an acounation, he affects to parden, is truly disgusting.

To wars Americans, then, to be on their guard against such a man, was not the commission of a calumny, but a duty of honset men towards their adopted country; and the demonstrations are entirely legal, while Bedini acted here as the Nuneico of their with the Pope of Rome; and in fact, the Pope has feigoed sendin

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Naw York, Jan. 16, 1854.
In your paper of yesterday (January 15) I notice an article upon Gavassi and Bedini, signed "A Lover of Truth and Justice." Although there are, to my knowledge, several gross misrepresentations in its columns, I shall leave them to be refuted by several who know the facts asserted by Gavanni to be true with regard to Bedini's character, and the part he took in the execution of Ugo Bassi. There are too many actors in the bloody Italian

character, and the part he took in the execution of Ugo Basel. There are too many actors in the bloody Italian drams of '48 now in this country, who can bear witness to the events of that period, not to render futile the policy of the "Lover of Truth and Justice," in deferring his accusations until Gavansi was, far away on the bosom of the broad Atlantic.

But it is to the question in your editorial that I wish to reply, "Does anybody believe that davassi did any good to Protestantism, to republicanism, or to democracy?" Yes, I know that he has. He has converted many a besighted Catholic. He has baptised five ohildren whose parents were, before his arrival, of the Roman communion. I myself was present at the baptism of one babe, whose father was one of his first converts from Romanism. Many Protestants who, were lukswarm before they heard him were then countreed that the Catholic religion was, is, and always will be, the same, and that the dasger which was imminent in the fifteenth century (as you mention that one particularly.) Is as great in the insteadth. And, moreover, Gavanti has done another good work, which might in some measure reply to your question whether he has benefitted republicanism or democracy. He has awakened in the American heart an interest and a sympathy for his beautiful but oppressors, and may, I trust, enable them, at no distant day, to choose in peace and enfety their own religion, and their own government, without being forced to accept the one or the ether at the point of Austrian muskets or French bayonets.

You are, in reality, too great "a love of truth and justices are the point of Austrian muskets or French bayonets.

or the other at the point of the bayonets.

You are, in reality, too great "a lover of truth and justice" not to give both sides a place in your paper; and hoping that truth, and truth alone, will prevail, I subscribe myself.

A TRUE AND NATIVE AMERICAN.

Bany Show in Georgia.—The following is of the premiums to be awarded at the next Fair of the Seuthern Central Agricultural Association, for the 'hardsomest and finest' specimens of bables. We give this timely notice that those who may find themselves able to comply with the conditions answed may get ready for this great show of infantile humanity which is to come off next fall:—
First premium—Silver gitcher, \$50, for the handsomest and finest babe two years old.

See and premium—Silver gibether, \$25, for the handsomest and finest babe six mouths old.

The children to be clothed in domestic fabrics; the premiums to be awarded under the direction of the Exceptive Committee.